

Dynamics of Quark Gluon Plasma and Interference of Thermal Photons

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The quantum statistical interference between identical particles emitted from a completely chaotic source is expected to provide valuable input for the space time description of the system. Intensity interferometry of thermal photons produced in heavy ion collisions is a very promising tool to explore the structure and dynamics of the collision fireball. Thermal photons having $K_T \leq 2$ GeV/ c get competing contribution from both hadronic and quark matter phases and this competition gives rise to a rich structure in the outward correlation function, owing to the interference between the photons from the two sources. The temporal separation between the two sources provides the lifetime of the system and the correlation results are found to be sensitive to quark hadron phase transition temperature and the formation time of the plasma. The outward correlation function strongly depends on the equation of state of the strongly interacting matter and is seen to clearly distinguish between the lattice based and bag model equations of state.

I. INTRODUCTION

The primary motivation of the relativistic heavy ion collision studies is to investigate the properties of a deconfined strongly interacting matter, Quark Gluon Plasma (QGP) produced in the collisions. The observation of elliptic flow [1, 2], jet quenching [3, 4], and the success of parton recombination [5] as a model for hadronization at the Relativistic Heavy Ion Collider (RHIC) have advanced our understanding of this hot and dense novel state of matter (Fig. 1). The evolution of the system produced in the collision is explained quite successfully using the powerful method of hydrodynamics [6]. However, numerous important questions like; how quickly (if at all) does the plasma thermalize, what is the life time of the system, if there is a phase transition or not, are still to be addressed.

The small size (\sim fm) and transient (\sim fm/ c) nature of the collision fireball make it extremely difficult to obtain space time information of the system. Correlation between two final state particles which is stronger for

smaller separation in space time as well as smaller relative momentum, provides the most direct tool to get spatio-temporal information of the system [7].

In 1950s', Robert Hanbury Brown and Richard Q. Twiss measured the angular size of a distant star by utilizing the method of intensity interferometry for the very first time [8]. Theoretically the photon bunching was first explained by Purcell [9], in one of the key experiments of quantum optics. In 1959 Goldhaber *et al.* [10] observed an unexpected angular correlation among identical pions while studying the ρ_0 resonance, which was the first observation of intensity correlation in particle physics. Very soon it was realized that the correlations of identical particles emitted by highly excited sources are sensitive not only to the size of the system, but also to its lifetime and the momentum dependent correlation function contains information about the dynamics [11] of the system produced in the collisions.

The heavy ion community often uses the term HBT in reference to the original work of Hanbury Brown and Twiss for any analysis related to the spatio-temporal aspects of the particle emitting source. Several interesting theoretical works on correlation study in

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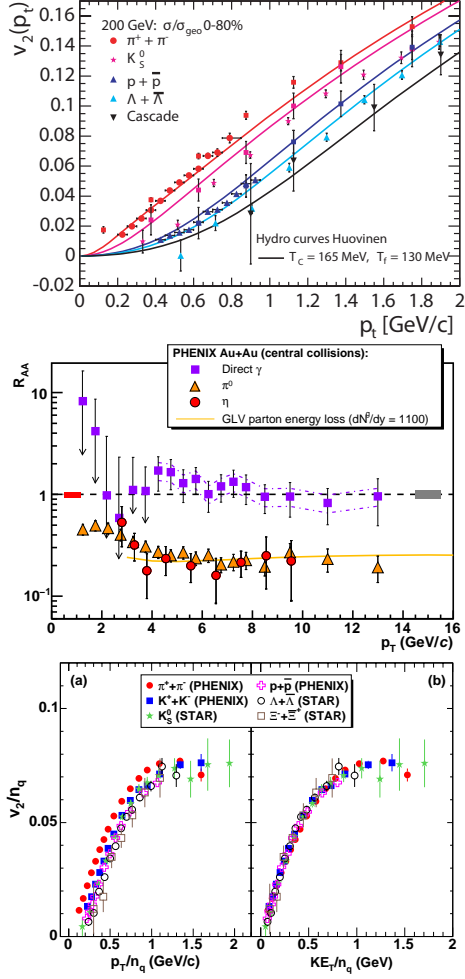


FIG. 1: Elliptic flow (upper panel) [14], jet quenching (middle panel) [15], and the success of parton recombination as a model for hadronization (lower panel) [16] at the RHIC have advanced our understanding of the hot and dense medium produced in relativistic heavy ion collisions.

heavy ion collisions were reported in 1970s' by Shuryak [12], Gyulassy *et al.* [13] and many others. Other important contributions in the eighties include parametrization of the source function and a more detailed analysis of the role of final state interactions in the system (see review article [7] for detail).

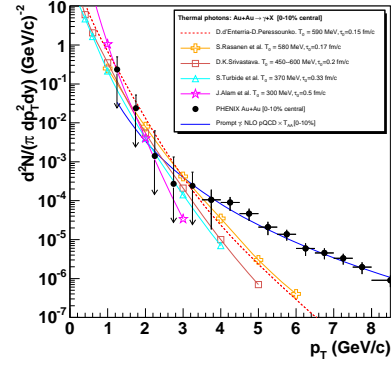


FIG. 2: Thermal photon predictions for central Au+Au reactions at RHIC computed with different hydrodynamical and dynamical fireball models along PHENIX experimental data [17].

II. INTENSITY INTERFEROMETRY OF PHOTONS

Electromagnetic radiation, known as the thermometer of the medium, has long been considered as one of the most promising and efficient probes for the hot and dense state of matter produced in the relativistic collision of heavy nuclei [17]. Intensity interferometry with identical hadrons or light nuclei has been an important tool to learn about the dynamics of the subatomic or nuclear collisions. However, the hadrons suffer final state interactions and their correlations mainly carry information about the late dilute stage of the system.

Photons on the other hand, decouple from the system immediately after their creation, suffering negligible re-scatterings with the medium ($\alpha \ll \alpha_s$), and carry undistorted information about the circumstances of their production to the detector. Obtaining direct information about the earliest hot and dense stage of the system by studying large K_T photons is very promising. A large production of photons having very high transverse momenta is expected from the pre-equilibrium stage, and some additional sources of photons have also been proposed recently [18, 19]. The major problem of-course arises from the meager emission of direct photons compared to

the huge background of decay photons (mostly from π^0 and η mesons) produced in the collisions. Of late, there have also been tremendous advances in methods for identification of single photons [20].

The theory of the intensity interferometry of photons from relativistic heavy ion collisions has been pursued in considerable detail by several authors [21–23] in last two decades. These studies further refined the early expectations of photon as powerful tool to get spatio-temporal aspects of the fireball evolution. In a recent study by Frodermann and Heinz [24], the details of angular dependent intensity correlation of thermal photons from non-central collision of heavy nuclei as well the dual nature of thermal photon emission resulting from the superposition of QGP and hadron resonance gas photon production have been highlighted.

It is generally felt that the experimental efforts for these studies have a larger likelihood of success at RHIC and LHC energies because of larger initial temperature of the plasma and a large suppression of pions due to jet-quenching.

Till date only one measurement of photon intensity correlation at very low transverse momentum K_T has been reported by WA98 collaboration for central collision of lead nuclei at CERN SPS [25].

A. Formulation

The spin averaged intensity correlation between two photons with momenta \mathbf{k}_1 and \mathbf{k}_2 , emitted from a completely chaotic source can be expressed in terms of the space-time emission function $S(x, \mathbf{K})$ as [21, 26]:

$$C(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{K}) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \frac{\left| \int d^4x S(x, \mathbf{K}) e^{ix \cdot \mathbf{q}} \right|^2}{\int d^4x S(x, \mathbf{k}_1) \int d^4x S(x, \mathbf{k}_2)} \quad (1)$$

where the obtained correlation is a function of the relative $\mathbf{q} (= \mathbf{k}_1 - \mathbf{k}_2)$ and average momenta $\mathbf{K} (= (\mathbf{k}_1 + \mathbf{k}_2)/2)$ of the two photons. The space-time emission function S is often approximated as the rate of production

of photons, $\text{EdN}/d^4x d^3k$ from the quark and hadronic matter phases produced in the collisions and the correlation function $C(\mathbf{q}, \mathbf{K})$ is decomposed in terms of the outward, side-ward, and longitudinal momentum differences; q_o , q_s and q_ℓ respectively. One can write the four-momentum of the i th photon in-terms of transverse momentum k_T , rapidity y , and azimuthal angle ψ as,

$$\mathbf{k}_i = (k_{iT} \cos \psi_i, k_{iT} \sin \psi_i, k_{iT} \sinh y_i), \quad (2)$$

and the three momentum differences q_o , q_s and q_ℓ are of the form:

$$\begin{aligned} q_o &= \frac{\mathbf{q}_T \cdot \mathbf{K}_T}{K_T} \\ &= \frac{(k_{1T}^2 - k_{2T}^2)}{\sqrt{k_{1T}^2 + k_{2T}^2 + 2k_{1T}k_{2T} \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)}} \\ q_s &= \left| \mathbf{q}_T - q_o \frac{\mathbf{K}_T}{K_T} \right| \\ &= \frac{2k_{1T}k_{2T} \sqrt{1 - \cos^2(\psi_1 - \psi_2)}}{\sqrt{k_{1T}^2 + k_{2T}^2 + 2k_{1T}k_{2T} \cos(\psi_1 - \psi_2)}} \\ q_\ell &= k_{1z} - k_{2z} \\ &= k_{1T} \sinh y_1 - k_{2T} \sinh y_2. \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

The radii corresponding to these momentum differences are obtained by approximating the correlation function to Gaussian parametrization as;

$$C(q_o, q_s, q_\ell) = 1 + \frac{1}{2} \exp \left[- (q_o^2 R_o^2 + q_s^2 R_s^2 + q_\ell^2 R_\ell^2) \right]. \quad (4)$$

The root mean square momentum difference $\langle q_i^2 \rangle$ and the radii are obtained as,

$$\langle q_i^2 \rangle = \frac{\int (C - 1) q_i^2 dq_i}{\int (C - 1) dq_i}, \quad (5)$$

$$R_i^2 = \frac{1}{2 \langle q_i^2 \rangle}. \quad (6)$$

It is to be noted that the $1/[2 \langle q_i^2 \rangle]^{1/2}$ becomes a useful measure when the correlation function has a more complex nature.

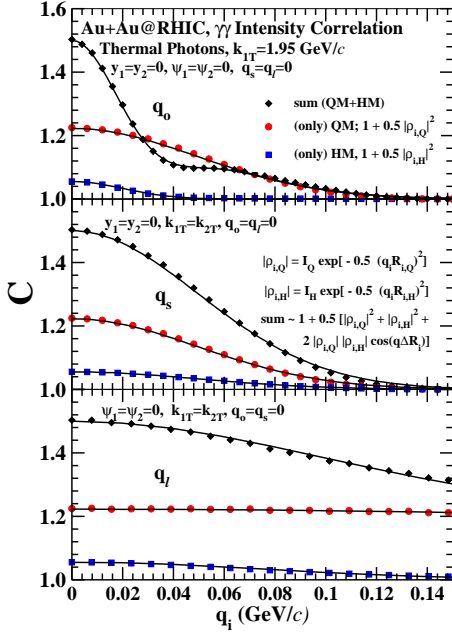


FIG. 3: Outward (top panel), sideward (middle panel), and the longitudinal (lower panel) correlation functions for thermal photons produced in central collision of gold nuclei at RHIC. Symbols denote results of the correlation; curves denote fits [26].

B. Initialization and system evolution

The exciting possibility of observation of the interference of thermal photons in the intermediate K_T (≤ 2 GeV/c) range has been explored in detail in a recent work of Srivastava *et al.* [26]. Photons in this momentum range are unique as they get competing contribution from the two phases; they have their origin either in the hot and dense quark phase of the system or in the relatively cooler but rapidly expanding hadronic phase, where a large build up of the radial flow boosts their transverse momentum. This competition gives rise to a rich structure specially in the outward correlation function, owing to the interference between the photons from the two sources.

For this particular study, central collisions of gold and lead nuclei at the top RHIC and LHC energies respectively are considered. It

is assumed that a thermally and chemically equilibrated plasma is formed at a very small initial time τ_0 (0.2 fm/c for RHIC and 0.1 fm/c for LHC). An isentropic expansion of the plasma is considered where the initial temperature T_0 is obtained from the relations,

$$\frac{2\pi^4}{45\zeta(3)} \frac{1}{A_T} \frac{dN}{dy} = 4aT_0^3\tau_0, \quad (7)$$

here A_T is the transverse area of the system, dN/dy is the particle rapidity density, and $a = 42.25\pi^2/90$ for a plasma of massless quarks and gluons. The initial energy density is estimated by combining 25% contribution from binary collisions and 75% from number of wounded nucleons. The bag model equation of state is considered for the system evolution where a first order phase transition takes place at a temperature of about 180 MeV and the freeze-out temperature is taken as 100 MeV. The relevant hydrodynamic equations are solved under the assumption of boost invariant longitudinal and azimuthally symmetric transverse expansion using the procedure discussed in Ref. [27] and integration performed over the history of evolution. Fig. 2 shows thermal photon results from hydrodynamic model by different groups along with direct photon data from PHENIX.

The complete leading order results for production of photons from quark matter by Arnold *et al.* [28], and the results of Turbide *et al.* [29] for radiation from the hadronic matter are used for this analysis. The values of charge particle multiplicity at mid rapidity are taken as 1260 [19] for 200A GeV Au+Au collisions at RHIC and 5625 [30] for 5.5A TeV Pb+Pb collisions at LHC.

C. Correlation functions for thermal photons

The results for the outward, sideward, and longitudinal correlation functions for thermal photons at RHIC having $K_T \approx 2$ GeV/c are shown in Fig. 3. The four-momenta of the two photons are chosen so that when the outward correlation is studied, q_s and q_l are identically

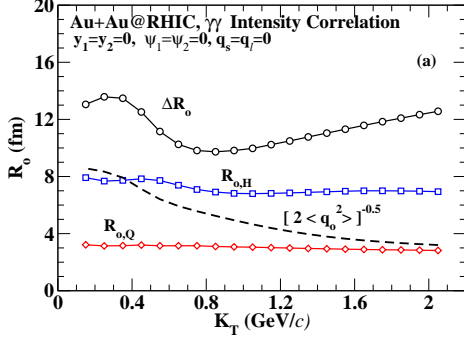


FIG. 4: Transverse momentum dependence of the outward radii and temporal duration obtained by fitting the final correlation function for thermal photons at RHIC. Radii determined from the root-mean-square momentum difference for the correlation function are also given for comparison [26].

zero and the dependence on q_0 is clearly seen, and so on. Considering only the quark matter or the hadronic matter only, it is found that the correlation functions for the two phases can be approximated as

$$C(q_i, \alpha) = 1 + 0.5 |\rho_{i,\alpha}|^2 \quad (8)$$

where $i = o, s, \text{ or } \ell$, and α denotes quark matter (Q) and hadronic matter (H) in an obvious notation. The source distributions $|\rho_{i,\alpha}|$ is well described as a Gaussian function,

$$|\rho_{i,\alpha}| = I_\alpha \exp[-0.5 (q_i^2 R_{i,\alpha}^2)] \quad (9)$$

where $I_Q = dN_Q/(dN_Q + dN_H)$ and $I_H = dN_H/(dN_Q + dN_H)$ are the fractions of the photons from quark matter and hadronic matter respectively.

The final correlation functions are then approximated as,

$$C(q_i) = 1 + 0.5 [|\rho_{i,Q}|^2 + |\rho_{i,H}|^2 + 2|\rho_{i,Q}||\rho_{i,H}|\cos(q_i \Delta R_i)] \quad (10)$$

where the cosine term in the above equation clearly brings out the interference between the two sources [31]. Here ΔR_i stands for the separation of the two sources in space and time and q is the four momentum difference. For

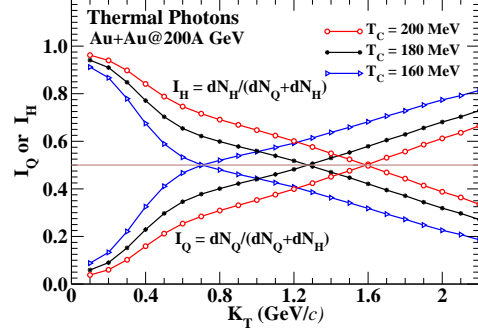


FIG. 5: Transverse momentum dependence of the fraction of thermal photons from the quark matter and hadronic matter phases at RHIC with varying transition temperature [26].

$K_T \approx 2 \text{ GeV}/c$, at RHIC, the value of ΔR_o is 12.3 fm obtained from fitting whereas ΔR_s and ΔR_ℓ are of the order of zero.

These results imply that, while the spatial separation of the two sources is negligible, their temporal separation is much larger, which gives the lifetime of the system. If the mixed phase is of shorter duration or absent, this will obviously decrease.

The K_T dependence of ΔR_o , and the outward radii for the hadronic and quark matter sources of photons obtained from fitting are shown in Fig. 4 which clearly explains the fact mentioned above. The outward radius for the quark contribution depends weakly on the transverse momentum, which is indicative of a mild development of the radial flow during the quark matter phase. The corresponding radius for the hadronic contribution shows a stronger dependence on the transverse momentum resulting from a more robust development of radial flow during the late hadronic phase.

A very interesting structure is observed for the duration of the source, which increases slightly at higher K_T as the momenta of the photons emitted from the hadronic phase is blue shifted to much larger value due to strong radial flow. The saturation of ΔR_o towards low K_T has its origin in the competition between radial expansion and decoupling of hadronic matter as it cools down below the

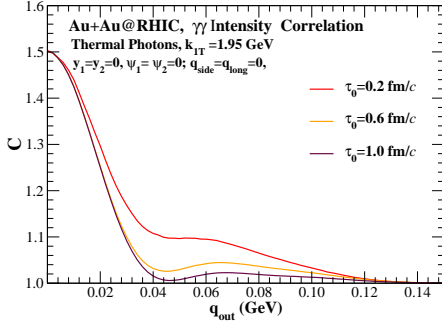


FIG. 6: τ_0 dependence of the outward correlation function at RHIC [26].

temperature of freeze-out at the edges.

As seen from Eq. (6), the inverse root mean square momentum, which is a measure of the correlation radius, is seen to vary rapidly with transverse momentum for the outward correlation owing to rapid variation of the competing contribution of photons from the two phases.

As the nature of the overall correlation function strongly depends on the relative contribution from the two phases, the fraction of the quark (I_Q) and hadronic (I_H) contributions are investigated as a function of transverse momentum as well as varying critical temperature (see Fig. 5). One can see that the transverse momentum at which the quark and hadronic contributions become equal is sensitive to the transition temperature and a decreasing T_C increases the fraction of photons coming from the quark matter.

The variation of the source function as a function of transverse distance and time for different values of transverse momentum has been studied in detail (not shown here) in order to understand the correlations results and the relative contributions of the two phases in it. It is observed that the radial distribution for both the phases are centered at r_T near zero and the source function for the hadronic phase extends considerably beyond the same for the QGP phase. This is of course due the large transverse expansion of the system and results in a good amount of thermal photon production from hadronic phase at larger radii. A more valuable insight is provided by

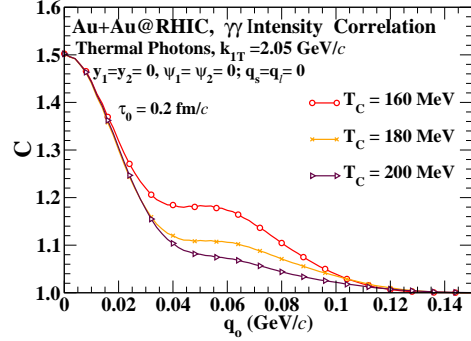


FIG. 7: T_C dependence of the outward correlation function at RHIC [26].

the temporal distribution of the source function, where a large duration of the hadronic phase is observed which controls the parameter ΔR_o .

D. Sensitivity to formation time and transition temperature

We know that a smaller value of the initial formation time of the plasma implies a larger initial temperature. The sensitivity of the correlation functions to the initial formation time of the plasma is investigated by considering systems with identical entropies but varying formation time. Smaller τ_0 leads to a larger production of photons from the quark matter phase and as a result the outward correlation function changes its nature as shown in Fig. 6.

It is to be noted that a larger value of formation time (~ 1 fm/c) would necessitate inclusion of the pre-equilibrium contribution of the photons, that must surely be there at least at larger values of the transverse momentum. Another important contribution, photons from jet conversion processes also likely to contribute at higher K_T . These contributions would increase the fraction of quark matter contribution in the correlation measurement, which in turn could mimic an effective smaller value of the formation time.

In another potentially powerful observation the sensitivity of the outward correlation func-

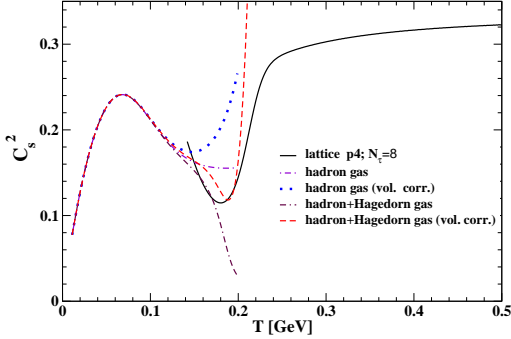


FIG. 8: Speed of sound for (i) hadron resonance gas, (ii) volume corrected hadron resonance gas, (iii) hadron and Hagedorn resonance gas, and (iv) volume corrected hadron and Hagedorn resonance gas with lattice results [32].

tion to the transition temperature T_C is shown in Fig. 7, where the change in the interference pattern at larger q_0 can be easily understood in terms of the relative life time of the two phases.

The correlation results for Pb+Pb collisions at LHC energy also show similar qualitative nature as observed at RHIC. As the initial temperature likely to be attained at LHC is much larger than that at RHIC, the study of the properties of QGP phase and the dynamics of its evolution will be more interesting at LHC. A higher initial temperature would lead to a longer duration of the interacting system, which in turn would provide ample opportunity for the mechanism of expansion to develop.

III. EQUATION OF STATE AND INTENSITY CORRELATION OF THERMAL PHOTONS

In a very recent work by De *et al.* [32] the equation of state (EOS) of strongly interacting matter and how the change in EOS affects the results of system evolution, particle spectra as well as the intensity interferometry of thermal photons have been explored in detail. It is shown that an equation of state for hot hadronic matter consisting of all baryons

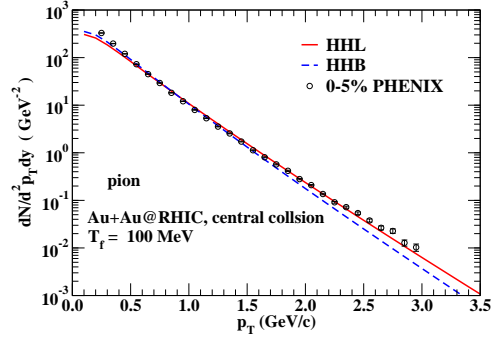


FIG. 9: Pion p_T spectra for the equation of state, HHL and HHB for central collisions of Au nuclei at RHIC. Experimental data for pions (0-5% centrality bin) [36] are shown for comparison [32].

having $M < 2$ GeV and all mesons having $M < 1.5$ GeV, along with Hagedorn resonances [33] in thermal and chemical equilibrium, matches rather smoothly with lattice equation of state (p4 action, $N_\tau = 8$) [34] for zero baryon chemical potential for T up to ~ 200 MeV, when corrected for the finite volume of hadrons.

Furthermore, two equations of state for strongly interacting matter are constructed; one, HHL, in which the above is matched to the lattice equation of state at $T = 165$ MeV and the other, HHB, where it is matched to a bag model equation of state with critical temperature $T_C = 165$ MeV. The lattice equation of state displays a sharp cross-over for $180 < T < 190$ MeV.

The results for the energy density, pressure, and the entropy density of the hadronic matter with successively increasing richness of the description; viz., hadron gas, hadron+Hagedorn gas, and volume corrected hadron+Hagedorn gas have been studied in detail (see Ref. [32] for detail). Best agreement with the lattice calculation is obtained when the hadron + Hagedorn gas is corrected for the finite volume of the particles and as a result the hadronic matter for both HHL and HHB equations of state is constructed by combining hadron and Hagedorn gas with volume correction. The results for the square of speed of sound for the

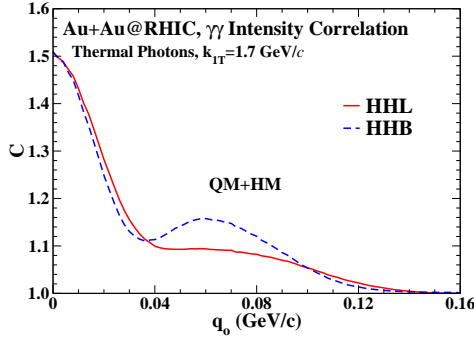


FIG. 10: The outward correlation function for thermal photons at RHIC [32].

four description of the hadronic matter and their comparison with the one obtained from the lattice calculations are shown in Fig. 8.

A. Particle spectra for HHB and HHL equations of state

Considering an ideal hydrodynamic (azimuthally symmetric and longitudinally boost invariant) evolution of the system and the same initial conditions as used in Ref. [26] for Au+Au collisions at RHIC as well as for Pb+Pb collisions at LHC, transverse momentum spectra of various hadrons and photons are calculated for the two equations of state. The freeze-out is assumed to take place at a temperature of about 100 MeV and the particle spectra are obtained using Cooper-Frye formulation [35]. Whereas for the photon production, the standard rates from the Refs. [28, 29] are used.

Transverse momentum spectra of pions and thermal photons for central collision of Au nuclei at RHIC and at midrapidity are shown in Figs. 9 and 11 along with experimental data from PHENIX [36, 37] for the two cases. It is observed that both the equations of state give a reasonable description of the particle distribution with a slight preference for the HHL EOS and the inverse slope of the spectra for HHL EOS is larger than the same for the HHB EOS. Similar results have been reported

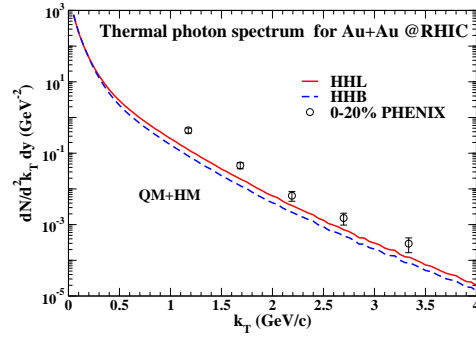


FIG. 11: Thermal photon spectra for the equation of state, HHB and HHL for central collisions of Au nuclei at RHIC. Experimental data for (0-20% centrality bin) [37] are shown for comparison [32].

for the bag model and lattice EOS in Ref. [38] at RHIC earlier. It is to be noted that a complete description of photon data would involve addition of prompt contribution scaled by appropriate nuclear overlapping function.

Corresponding results for the LHC (see Ref. [32] for detail) show that the difference between the transverse momentum distribution of photons and the hadrons for the two EOS is further reduced. However, a slight increase in the inverse slope for the HHL EOS is observed as a result of the larger lifetime of the system at the LHC energy.

One can conclude from these results that particle spectra (even for thermal photons) can not distinguish between the equations of state, one admitting a first order phase transition and the other admitting a rapid cross-over as suggested by lattice calculations. However, it is to be noted that the history of evolution of the two systems is different as they are subjected to different rates of expansion due to the varying speed of sound.

In the same study it is observed that the results for the temporal evolution of average energy density, temperature and radial flow velocity for both the RHIC and LHC energies do not show significant difference for the two EOS HHL and HHB. The most profound variation is observed for the radial velocity for the two EOS, where the radial velocity for HHL rises continuously, stays below that for the HHB,

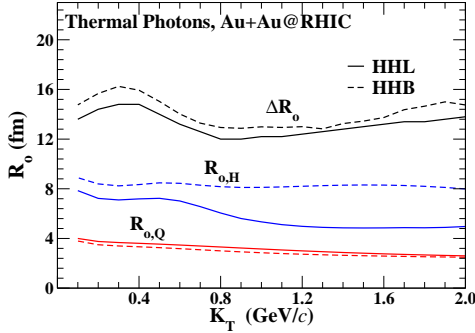


FIG. 12: Transverse momentum dependence of the outward radii for hadronic and quark matter sources for thermal photons [32].

but overshoots it once the later stalls due to the onset of the mixed phase. As a result, final v_t for the HHL EOS is slightly larger than that for the HHB.

B. EOS and intensity interferometry of thermal photons

It is observed that the HHL equation state leads to a larger production of photons at smaller radial distances as well as at intermediate times. We know that the photons from quark matter originate at early times and those from hadronic matter are emitted from the later part of the system evolution. As the interference between the two depends on their relative contributions, this difference holds out a promise that we may see a difference in the intensity interferometry of photons for the two equations of state.

It is found that the sideward correlation is essentially identical for the two equations of state at both RHIC and LHC energies, whereas the longitudinal correlation function shows a slight variation when the EOS is changed from HHB to HHL (see Ref. [32] for details). The results for the outward correlation (shown in Fig. 10) are more dramatic and show a clear difference for the two equations of state. The same treatment of Ref. [26] is followed to estimate the source size of the hadronic and the quark matter contributions.

A very clear difference in the underlying radii for the hadronic matter contribution (shown in Fig. 12) for the two equations of state is observed; where the one for the HHB equation of state being effectively much larger.

One can see that the difference ΔR_o , which corresponds to the lifetime of the system is slightly smaller for the HHL equation of state, as it does not incorporate mixed phase like the HHB. The R_o for the hadronic matter for the HHL equation of state is also much smaller for the same reason.

Similar qualitative nature for the correlation functions and radii is observed at LHC energy also. In view of these important observations, it would be quite interesting to analyze this behavior using a fully 3+1D hydrodynamics [39].

IV. SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

The interference of thermal photons from the quark matter and hadronic matter phases produced in relativistic heavy ion collisions gives rise to a unique structure, specially in the outward intensity correlation function for intermediate transverse momenta. The correlation results are found to be quite sensitive to the initial conditions and the equation of state of the strongly interacting matter. This can be used to distinguish between the bag model and lattice based equations of state.

V. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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